REMARKS/ARGUMENTS

Favorable reconsideration of this application as presently amended and in light of the following discussion is respectfully requested.

Claims 1-25 are currently pending. Claims 20-25 have been added; and Claims 1, 10, and 15-19 have been amended by the present amendment. The additions and changes to the claims are supported by the originally filed specification and do not add new matter.[1]

In the outstanding Office Action, Claims 1, 10, and 15-18 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 7,117,253 to Nakayama et al. (hereinafter 'the Nakayama patent') and U.S. Patent No. 6,311,011 to Kuroda (hereinafter 'the Kuroda patent'); Claims 2-5 and 11-13 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0077984 to Ireton (hereinafter 'the Ireton application'); Claims 6-9 and 14 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2004/0054650 to Chun (hereinafter 'the Chun application'); and Claim 19 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents in further view of U.S. Patent Publication No. 2002/0069218 to Sull et. al (hereinafter 'the Sull application').

Amended Claim 1 recites, in part:

> controlling reproduction of the contents data based on reproduction criteria included in the contents attributes information.

Here, Claim 1 clarifies that controlling the reproduction of the contents data is ***based on reproduction criteria included in*** the contents attributes information.

Under the Examiner's interpretation of the Nakayama patent, the local proxy "reads out" streaming content in the auxiliary storage device if it is determined to be the latest one.[2]

[1] See, e.g., pages 28 and 73 of Applicants' specification.

However, there is no disclosure in the Nakayama patent that the control files 14a and 24a (cited by the Examiner) include any information regarding the reading out of the streaming content. Rather, it appears in the Nakayama patent that a decision to "read out" the streaming content is merely based on whether or not the streaming content in the auxiliary storage device is the latest version of the streaming content. Therefore, there is no disclosure in the Nakayama patent of controlling reproduction of the contents data ***based on reproduction criteria included in*** the contents attributes information, as recited in Applicants' Claim 1.

There is no discussion, and therefore no disclosure in the Kuroda patent of reproduction of data. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that the Kuroda patent does not remedy the deficiencies of the Nakayama patent discussed above. Accordingly, Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Claim 1 (and all associated dependent claims) as being unpatentable over the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents.

The additional cited references have been considered but are not deemed more relevant to controlling reproduction of contents data based on contents attributes information than the Nakayama and Kuroda references discussed above. Thus, it is respectfully submitted that these additional references do not remedy the deficiencies of the Nakayama and Kuroda references.

Independent Claims 10 and 15-18 have been amended in a similar fashion as Claim 1. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claims 1, 10, and 15-18 (and all associated dependent claims) patentably define over the Nakayama patent, the Kuroda patent and the Ireton and the Chun applications.

Previously presented Claim 19 recites, in part:

> temporarily storing the ***contents identification information*** as in-storage contents identification information

[2] See Office Action dated January 7, 2009, pages 2-3.

> when it is determined that the contents identification information is registered in the database and temporarily storing the contents identification information as in-storage contents identification information when the reception of the contents data is completed; . . .
>
> deleting the temporarily stored information after the registration of the contents data and the contents attributes information in the database. [Emphasis Added].[3]

The Office Action acknowledges that the Nakayama patent fails to disclose "deleting the stored information after the completion of the registration of the contents data and the contents attributes information in the database."[4] Rather the Office Action cites the Kuroda patent for a teaching of deleting the temporarily stored information.

The Kuroda patent is directed to recording ***content signals*** (i.e., programs) which include audio and video signals, and receiving ***program information signals*** which designate program identifiers (e.g., starting and ending time of a program).[5] The Kuroda patent describes that, after completion of recording all of content signals to the temporary storage device 103, the content signals are copied into the storage device 105.[6] Further, the Kuroda patent describes that the content signals recorded to the temporary storage device 103 may be deleted after completion of or in parallel with copying the content signals to the selected storage device.[7] Thus, in the Kuroda patent, the recorded ***content signals*** (i.e., recorded programs) are being deleted. There is no disclosure or suggestion in the Kuroda patent of deleting the ***program information signals***, which would seem to correspond to the claimed temporarily stored contents identification information.

Thus, the Kuroda patent does not disclose the deleting of the temporarily stored information, as recited in Claim 19.

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[3] Please note that the discussion regarding Claim 19 also applies to Claims 1, 15, and 17.
[4] See Office Action dated January 7, 2008, page 42.
[5] See the Kuroda patent, column 2, lines 24-33.
[6] Id. at column 6, lines 38-40.
[7] Id. at column 6, lines 49-52.

Thus, no matter how the teachings of the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents are combined, the combination does not teach or suggest the deleting of temporarily stored information, as recited in Claim 19. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claim 19 patentably defines over any proper combination of the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents.

Further, it is respectfully submitted that, the Sull application does not remedy the deficiencies of the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents discussed above. Accordingly, it is respectfully submitted that independent Claim 19 patentably defines over any combination of the Nakayama and the Kuroda patents and the Sull application.

Consequently, in view of the present amendment and in light of the above-discussion, the outstanding grounds for rejection are believed to have been overcome. The application as amended herewith is believed to be in condition for formal allowance. An early and favorable action to that effect is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,

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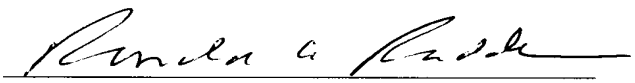

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